Medical.

DR. J. C. YOUNG,

Medical and Surgical

INSTITUTE.

*** CONSULTATION, IN ALL CASES, FREE.

*** CURES GUARANTEED, OR NO PAY REQUIRED.

*** IN ALL CASES WHERE CONFIDENCE IS REQUIRED THE UTMOST SECRESY MAINTAINED.

The above rules, established by Dr. J. C. Young in 1850, and which have done so much to secure the reputation of this Institute, are still adhered to, affording those in need of Medical aid, the certainty of cure and the utmost confidence.

There is nothing of so great importance to the sick as to know where to find a physician whose skill and humanity give assurance of proper and delicate treatment. The Doctor would respectfully call the attention of those of both sexes who are suffering or in trouble to the invariable success that has attended the career of the Institute in the sixteen years of its existence.

It is unnecessary in this connection to enumerate all the complaints treated at the Institute, but the Doctor feels it his duty to call especial attention to that terrible scourge,

SEMINAL WEAKNESS,

That is sapping with its insidiousness the very life of its victims; to the treatment and cure of which the Institute has acquired so enviable a reputation.

READ! READ

I am ... that by dwelling upon so unintelligible a ... as the misery of unduly vigor through the ... of the system, the ignorant may acquire an ... of their affliction, is to point out to those who suffer, ... to abeyance. Nor ... Seminal Weakness is, ... who deserves his fate if he can be detected ... by curing the following ... Weakness of the back and limbs; impotence ... Loss of ... ness, irritable ... by bad breath, sympathies of the face and ... of the mind; loss of memory, ... Sight, ... of the heart, ... of the head, ... considered, ... by ... with, ... your ... strength is ... will, ... and ... Digestion, ... Kidneys, ... the use of self-... you have the ... of your

The Daily Oregonian

[illegible] DAY MORNING [illegible] 1868

NATIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS.

For President:

U. S. GRANT,

Of Illinois

For Vice President

SCHUYLER COLFAX,

Of Indiana

For Presidential Electors

[illegible] JACOBS, of Jackson
WILSON BOWLBY, of Washington
A. H. McCHAM, of Columbia

Repudiation

The Democratic platform adopted by Seymour and Blair contains the following clause:

Third—The payment of the public debt of the United States as rapidly as practicable; and when the obligations of the government not expressly stated upon their face, the law under which they were issued does not provide that they shall be paid in coin they ought in right and in justice to be paid in the lawful money of the United States.

The lawful money referred to is greenbacks. The Democratic finance platform says that the government debt interest and legal tender notes and Pendleton himself is declared since the Democratic convention that the financial part of the platform is, in spirit in accordance with his theory. Now what does the proposition amount to? Simply to repudiate a portion of the national debt honestly contracted and for which the holders of bonds gave their coin. There are still outstanding many millions of bonds issued previous to the passage of the Legal Tender act of Feb. 25, 1862, some of them issued as early as 1847. Many of these bonds are not yet redeemable. When they were issued the only lawful currency of the United States was silver and gold. The laws under which they were issued being passed at a time when no other lawful money than silver and gold was in existence or in contemplation, did not provide nor did the bonds expressly state on their face, that the loans were to be paid in coin though the faith of the nation was invariably pledged that the debts thus incurred should be paid. The loan of Feb. [illegible] 1861 is an example of this kind. The bonds were issued to the amount of about eighteen and a half million dollars,—$25,000 000 were authorized—bearing interest at the rate of six per cent and redeemable after June 1st 1881. That act did not provide for coin payment of either principal or interest, though the government borrowed nothing but coin—no legal tender paper money of the United States being then in existence. The act authorizing the loan did, however, especially provide that "The faith of the United States is hereby pledged for the due payment of the interest and the redemption of the principal of said stock."

Can anybody say that either creditor or debtor ever contemplated anything but coin payment of both principal and interest? Can that debt be honestly paid in anything else? The lender gave coin and received a solemn pledge of payment and payment on any other currency would be a fraud and an infamous reproach forever upon the dishonest debtor. Suppose now that Congress should have a Democratic majority in 1881 when these bonds become payable. Under the policy of the Democratic platform the bonds will be paid in irredeemable paper money though it may be worth no more than fifty cents per dollar. Here then is not only a repudiation of half the obligation but the pretended payment is made with a mere "promise to pay"—for that is all that the legal tender notes are. The transaction is not really a payment, but an exchange of securities with a liquidation of the interest which the former securities bore. Even if greenbacks should appreciate to par, it would be as dishonest as if A. B. should borrow coin of C. D. giving his note with interest, and at maturity should pay principal and interest with another note without interest, and payable at convenience. In the ordinary transactions of business if A. B. should insist that such a proceeding can called his obligation, he would be rightly called a dishonest man and in a short time would find himself utterly without credit. No government can safely take more license in this respect than can an individual. National credit depends upon National honesty and good faith. Obligations must be paid according to the spirit of the contract and the mutual understanding of the parties, or there is an end of confidence and the borrower must suffer in good name in credit and in pocket.

The act of February, 1862 authorizes the issue of bonds to the amount of $500 000,000 bearing six per cent interest, and redeemable after five years and payable twenty years from date. This law did not provide specifically for payment in gold nor do the bonds expressly call for coin. Yet those bonds were negotiated on the instinct understanding that the interest was to be paid in coin and that they were to be redeemed with coin. The act provided that all duties on imported goods should be paid in coin and that such coin should be set apart as a separate and specific fund to be applied, as the act recites as follows:

"First—To the payment in coin of the interest on the bonds and notes of the United States."

"Second—To the purchase or payment of one per centum of the entire debt of the United States to be made in each fiscal year, etc."

Now can it be argued that, though neither the act or the bonds expressly stipulate coin payments any other than payments in coin were understood between the contracting parties? The bonds went into the market and sold at such prices as coin redemption in prospect made them worth. The buyers paid as much more for them, on the understanding warranted by the language of the act as gold was worth more than paper. The bonds are now redeemable. Suppose that the policy of the Democratic platform be carried out in the next Congress—redemption in greenbacks—will the obligation of the government be cancelled in good faith? There can be but one answer to such a question. No. The government will have paid its interest bearing bonds with another promise to pay at convenience without interest and thus incur pudiation. It is not a payment at all even in the hard sense of law but a mere substitution of a depreciated security for a good one. It is a total repudiation of the interest—for the contract calls for interest till *paid out* of the principal shall be made and a repudiation of the principal by so much as greenbacks may be worth at the time less than coin. The government by this policy will wrong its creditors of a portion of what is due them will injure its own credit and will inflict mutual injury upon itself and the people by an undue inflation of the currency and a further consequent depreciation of the value of the paper currency.

On this point I [illegible] have the testimony of [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] that I think a brief statement of the facts in connection with it would be read with interest by all your readers. I therefore beg permission to [illegible] such a statement through the OREGONIAN. At the first let me assure you and your readers that although I feel all that partial ty toward the Oregon Central (west side) Company which it is natural for an attorney to feel toward a client whom he knows to be in the right, I shall make no statement but what can be substantiated by record evidence and by the testimony of as reliable business men as any in the State. Neither shall I say ought in malice or anything which it is not important for the public to know since the public are called upon to contribute money to carry out these two railroad enterprises.

This was an action commonly known as *Quo Warranto* instituted in the name of the State of Oregon by [illegible] R. Woolverton, Prosecuting Attorney, at the request of Hon. [illegible] Thurston, President of the East side Company against Hon. [illegible] Prescott, President of the Oregon Central (west side) Company, and against others who were made defendants for the purpose of having the incorporation of the West side Company judicially declared null and void and to preclude the defendants from acting as a corporation. Thus it will be seen that although the action was nominally instituted by the State against certain individuals it was in fact an action by the East side Company against the Oregon Central, or West side Company.

The complaint set forth that the defendants, J. Gaston, S. G. Reed, R. R. Thompson, Col. Cornelius, Captain Anson [illegible] Jesse Applegate, M. M. Melvin, W. T. Newby and others who are identified with the west side Company were acting as a corporation without being legally incorporated—which is declared by the statute to be grounds for an action of this kind. The illegality which they ascribed to the incorporation of the west side Company was this: They said the persons before whom the Articles of Incorporation were acknowledged, were not Notaries Public at the time said acknowledgements were taken; that therefore such acknowledgements amounted to no acknowledgements at all; that there were no Articles of Incorporation were not acknowledged (which the law required them to be) and were null and void. No man of common understanding need be told that this was a mere quibble even if it had been true, for if a man should deed a piece of land to his neighbor and receive his pay for it and acknowledge the deed before persons whom both supposed at the time to be a justice of the peace, and should afterwards try to get the land back, because he found out that the person was not a justice of the peace all right thinking people would pronounce it a dishonest transaction whether the law allowed him to succeed or not.

But the charge in this railroad case was not true. The persons before whom the Articles of Incorporation were acknowledged were notaries public and the articles were duly and properly acknowledged. They contained certificates showing such to be the fact, and the defendants answered that the articles were properly acknowledged, before persons authorized to take such acknowledgments, and they challenged investigation. The east side company tried every scheme to put off the case till the next term of the Court, to delay and protract the litigation to a trial. investigation of the fact which they themselves had had alleged but it would not work. The west side did not propose to squander its energies and time in this sort of way. It was decided of acting without information and it demanded that its accuser should come to the work and make its words good or take the consequences of a failure. On yesterday morning the east side attorney moved to dismiss the case with a judgment against his client for the costs. This was objected to by the defendants but the Court ruled (and correctly too), that if the plaintiff desired to get his case out of Court by that door it was his right to do so. Thus the case term ended.

The question I have stated above was the only question in the case (all other matters pleaded being declared immaterial and irrelevant by the Court), and that question was one which could be tried in any other form of action. It was a question of life or death—corporation or destruction—to the west side company. It was fairly and fully before the Court and the defendants were ready and anxious to meet it.

A great deal has been said about the litigation between the two companies and every well wisher of the country has deplored it and declared that it might be speedily terminated. It has some have been led to suppose that the west side Company was to blame for the litigation. The Company has denied it and the public have a right to know whether it was just or not. It is but fair that the public might know the rights of each company and the causes of such unnecessary and expended building railroads and running lines of steamers. To remove any imputation of blame in this matter from the west side Company I beg leave to state that in April last a proposition was addressed by Judge Prescott of the west side Company or by the management to the east side Company which if had been accepted would have terminated litigation as early as far back as the term of the supreme Court which will be one year from the 1st of June, one month from the date. The proposition was in these words:

That both companies shall agree in writing to submit their rights and privileges and organization with any evidence they may have legally admissible and the question of the legality of their organization [illegible] both companies together with the question of the right of either in law or equity to exercise the corporate functions of the Oregon Central Railroad Company [illegible] amicable suit in the District Court of the United States for the Fourth Judicial District for adjustment and settlement with right of appeal to either party. The trials to proceed as fast as the Courts can try and determine the questions involved.

This was certainly a fair proposition. Now if we can't put an unjust nature in it. Any one would have settled all the questions between the two companies in the shortest possible time. *The proposition was accepted by the east side party.*

This letter is longer than I intended it should make it, and yet there are many other things in this connection which I would like to tell the people of the state, but I have not trespassed more upon your space than upon the patience of your readers.

Truly yours, W. LAIR HILL.

By Overland Telegraph.

DISPATCHES TO THE MORNING [illegible]

DATES TO AUGUST 8

OUR SAN FRANCISCO DISPATCH

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 8—[illegible] Rev. Io Stebbins [illegible] Unitarian church was [illegible] by the Archbishop of San [illegible] Mr. Stebbins has been [illegible] to the day set apart by the Governor of California for [illegible] Thanksgiving.

[illegible] Review of the Produce Market says: [illegible] sale of greenbacks [illegible] at the Stock Exchange [illegible] Wheat sales [illegible] Barley [illegible] Potatoes [illegible] Onions [illegible] Hay [illegible] Wool [illegible] Hops [illegible] Butter [illegible] Eggs [illegible] Cheese [illegible] Beans [illegible] Flour [illegible] Bran [illegible] Middlings [illegible] Feed barley [illegible] Oats [illegible] Corn [illegible] Potatoes [illegible] Onions [illegible] Hay [illegible] Wool [illegible] Hops [illegible] Butter [illegible] Eggs [illegible] Cheese [illegible] Beans [illegible]

Legislature [illegible]

Negotiations [illegible] from New York to-day.

Produce Market

Flour [illegible] Wheat [illegible] Lake extra [illegible] Oats [illegible] Barley [illegible] Potatoes [illegible] Hay [illegible] Feed barley [illegible] Corn [illegible]

Yesterday in an affray occurred at Little Hill station on the [illegible] railroad, [illegible] Chinaman shooting of the latter in the [illegible] It is not known whether [illegible] are fatal. The ball is not yet found. It is much whiskey is supposed to be the cause of the trouble.

Shipping

Arrived yesterday—Steamer [illegible] from Humboldt Bay.

Telegraphed this afternoon—The steamship [illegible] from Panama.

Arrived August 8—Bark [illegible] from Honolulu; barkentine [illegible] from Mahukona; schooner [illegible] from Port Discovery. August 9—Brig [illegible] from Burrard's Inlet; ship [illegible] from Port Discovery; bark [illegible] from Seabeck; bark [illegible] from Seabeck. August 10—The Panama steamer [illegible] arrived at the dock this evening.

Cleared August 10—Steamer [illegible] for Portland; August 8—Schooner [illegible] for Seattle; August 8—Schooner [illegible] for the Umpqua.

BY STATE TELEGRAPH

CANYONVILLE, Aug. 10—Last evening as the stage was passing North when on the down grade of the Myrtle Creek hill [illegible] slid to a deep gutter at the road. Hyman Abraham, a merchant of this place, had his leg badly broken. There were six persons [illegible] and but all escaped injury. [illegible] Williams, attached to the stage company, [illegible].

The Restorer of the Union

The [illegible] and News [illegible] of an editorial [illegible] Grant [illegible] in front [illegible] speak of [illegible] campaigns and the part he [illegible] in the production of them.

As per accounts of an excellent [illegible] Grant [illegible] among [illegible] Vicksburg and the [illegible] gave [illegible] by high places [illegible] by history, but [illegible] of his campaigns [illegible] the most careful study [illegible] will discover [illegible] which may be [illegible] fact of the Confederates. They [illegible] great prudence tempered [illegible] Dentones [illegible] audacity [illegible] perfect [illegible] Confederate [illegible] of their rare [illegible] habit of [illegible] decision and reliance on his own judgment [illegible] greatest [illegible] on all [illegible] by a [illegible] of vacillation [illegible] Both [illegible] details and a capacity [illegible] and organize [illegible] all the rare faculty [illegible] consciousness in Washington [illegible] forming a just estimate of the [illegible] who furnish the conditions of the problem and the [illegible] basis of practical action.

Where the characters of the man who heads the Republican ticket according to the judgment of [illegible] and intelligent students [illegible] armor. High military authorities both in England and [illegible] statement have spoken of him in the same strain as the Spectator, while his own country which owes so much to his patriotism and genius [illegible] can be found who are so debased and perverted by partisan passions as to heap up [illegible] the coarsest abuse. The editor of the Spectator estimates Grant's extraordinary military talents, raised its question as to how far the characteristics manifested in his career as a general are likely to mark him in political life. With his marvellous common sense, asks the writer, continue to supply the place of a defective political training. He answers the question by quoting the following remarkable extract from a letter by Sherman to Grant written in December 1863:

You [illegible] as a General is now far above that of any living man and partisans will [illegible] vote for your nomination, but if you can escape the [illegible] into the [illegible] you have done you will be entitled to [illegible] that it is possible to measure. You said that you were surprised at my assertion on this point, but I repeat that from what I have seen and heard here I am more and more convinced of the truth of what I told you. [illegible] as you have heard of to date, preserve a plain military character, let there maneuvre as they will, you will hear them not only in fame but [illegible] the closing scenes of the war such a [illegible] as to establish [illegible] safely [illegible].

That is precisely the work that Grant has been called upon to do. He is the somebody superior to any required to restore the health of the body politic. Sherman's words seem almost prophetic. The two men Grant is the best fitted by his own character by his past services and by the popular confidence he enjoys to put the noble part first [illegible] then the lofty little.

Hon. M. P. Conway writes as follows to the New York [illegible] recent Convention at New York the [illegible] seems to have been entirely submerged in a whirlpool of Democratic rascality. On the other hand the Convention of Philadelphia, [illegible] party and Conservatives in the [illegible] every [illegible] and character [illegible] the [illegible] to save the [illegible] voluntary [illegible] Mr. Seymour [illegible] the Democratic [illegible].

Another [illegible] Grant and the Democratic [illegible] great deal of [illegible] together [illegible] the past [illegible] years from Grant has done [illegible] during [illegible] Democrats have [illegible] to [illegible] more last week [illegible] Grant, you [illegible] Frank P. Blair. They [illegible] ready [illegible].

The Maysville *Eagle* says: The [illegible] is [illegible] weighing the [illegible] and built [illegible]. What [illegible] body could [illegible] [illegible] of this?

The Milwaukee Sentinel of Oregon will [illegible] its [illegible] on Thursday of this week as [illegible].

[illegible] New York [illegible] that Kentucky, Maryland, Delaware [illegible] to the only States not [illegible] for [illegible] and Blair.

THE COMMANDMENTS

[illegible] Carpet [illegible] Carpets [illegible] Carpets [illegible] Carpets

...n and Commission,
...B. RICHARDSON,
...CTIONEER
...of Front and Oak Streets.
...UCTION SALES.
...TATE GROCERIES GENERAL
...CHANDISE AND HORSES
...e—Wednesday and Saturday.
A B RICHARDSON Auctioneer
Private Sale.
...REFINED BAR SPRINGS ON
...SQUARE & OCTAGON AXLE STEEL
...HOES FILES RASPS AXES
...EY PANS BURNETT'S COD LIVER OIL.
ALSO
...ssortment of GROCERIES & LIQUORS.
A B RICHARDSON Auctioneer.
...r and Peremptory Sales
OF
...ches, Jewelry,
...ROCERIES,
...al Merchandise, etc., etc.
...DAY, AUGUST 18TH, 1868,
At 10 o'clock A M
...GOLD PATENT LEVER WATCHES,
ENAMELLED WATCHES
ALSO,
AMERICAN SILVER WATCHES
ALSO,
HEAVY PLATED WATCHES
ALSO,
...ACE'S OLD GOV JAVA COFFEE
C. R. COFFEE
ALSO,
...BOXES MACEY'S CANDLES
WOOD'S
ALSO,
...A CUT TOBACCO
ALSO,
...URNITURE!
...B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer
...ECIAL SALE
...ehold Furniture.
...ON TUESDAY, AUGUST 18TH,
...AT THE CORNER OF Third and Alder
...DAY, AUGUST 13TH,
...AT THE
...FINE ORGAN,
...Furniture.
...WASHSTANDS,
...BEDSTEADS (Marble Top,)
...MATTRESSES,
...WOOD SEAT CHAIRS,
...Mattresses
...AND PILLOW-SLIPS.
...ARPETS.
...A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.
...TCIAL SALE
...ehold Furniture
...AT SALESROOM ON
...AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.,
...DAY, AUGUST 15TH,
...ON THE PREMISES,
...ON THE EASTSIDE, (21)
...ON THE
...ON THE
...ON THE

Veto of the Electoral College Resolution

WASHINGTON July 20 —The President sent the following this afternoon to the Senate

To the Senate of the United States

I herewith return the joint resolution [illegible] A resolution providing from the Electoral College the votes of the States lately in rebellion which shall not have been recognized as secure already at the [illegible] and for other purposes

Pending a call to which body my attention is directed by the new rules of the Senate I herewith return the resolution to the Senate with the following objections stated with a brief statement of the reasons which have induced my action

They in substance base upon the assumption that some of the States whose inhabitants have lately in rebellion are not now entitled to representation in Congress and to participate in the election of a President and Vice President of the United States I have heretofore had occasion to give in detail my reasons for dissenting from this view It is not necessary at this time to repeat them, it is sufficient to state that I certainly am in my conviction that the acts of secession by which a number of the States sought to dissolve their connection with the other States and to subvert the Union being unauthorized by the Constitution, and in direct violation there of were from the beginning null and void It follows necessarily that when the rebellion terminated the several States which had attempted to secede continued to be States in the Union and all that was required to enable them to resume their relations to the Union was that they should adopt the measures necessary to their practical restoration as States Such measures were adopted and the legitimate result was that those States, having conformed to all the requirements of the Constitution resumed their former relations and became entitled to the exercise of all the rights guaranteed to them by its provisions The joint resolution under consideration, however, seems to assume that by the insurrectionary acts of their respective inhabitants those States forfeited their rights as such and can never again exercise them except upon readmission into the Union on the terms prescribed by Congress If this position be correct, it follows that they were taken out of the Union by virtue of their acts of secession, and hence, that the war waged upon them was illegal and unconstitutional We would thus be placed in this inconsistent attitude, that while the war was commenced and carried on upon the distinct ground that the Southern States being component parts of the Union, were in open rebellion against the lawful authority of the United States, upon its termination, we resort to a policy of reconstruction which assumes that it was not in fact a rebellion, but that the war was waged for the conquest of Territories assumed to be outside of the Constitutional Union The mode and manner of receiving and counting electoral votes for President and Vice President of the United States, are in plain and simple terms prescribed by the Constitution That instrument imperatively requires that the President of the Senate "shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted" Congress has no power under the Constitution to receive the electoral votes or to reject them The whole power is exhausted when in the presence of the above bodies the votes are counted and there made known

In this respect the power and duty of the President of the Senate are under the Constitution purely ministerial, when therefore the joint resolution declares that no electoral votes [illegible] cast or counted from States that, since the 4th of March, 1867, have not adopted a Constitution of State Government under which a State Government shall have been organized, a power assumed which is nowhere delegated to Congress, and one upon the assumption that the State Governments organized prior to the 4th of March, 1867, [illegible] and void The joint resolution, as I understand it, proceeds that [illegible] of March, 1867, but declares to them [illegible] from the office of President of the United States as follows either that this provision is wholly unauthorized by the Constitution or that the States excluded from representation [illegible] by reason of the failure to adopt [illegible] Constitutional Amendment [illegible] never cast their votes for President and Vice President [illegible] Congress has no power to select the votes from those of the States which have been finally loyal to the Federal Union It is worthy of remark that if the State whose inhabitants were properly in rebellion were legally and constitutionally organized and restored to their rights prior to the 4th of March, 1867, as I have stated they were, the only legislative authority which could [illegible] for President and Vice President, can be held therein, must be derived from the Governments instituted before that period It logically follows that all the State Governments organized in those States under the acts of Congress, and under military control, are void and no validity whatever in that view the votes cast in those States for President and Vice President in pursuance of the acts of Congress the 4th of March, and in other respects to the so-called reconstruction acts of Congress, were illegal and void will be those cast by the same class of voters in those States that were rejected by the Senate and House of Representatives as the votes given by the inhabitants of States lately in rebellion, which are to be counted in the Electoral College, &c If it is meant by this that no State is to be allowed to vote for President and Vice President, all of whose people were engaged in the late Rebellion it is apparent that no one of the States would be excluded from voting, since it is well known that in every Southern State there were citizens who not only did not participate in the Rebellion, but who actually took part in the suppression or refrained from giving it any aid or encouragement I therefore conclude that the true meaning of the joint resolution is that no State or portion of whose inhabitants were engaged in the Rebellion, shall be permitted to participate in the Presidential election except upon the terms and conditions therein prescribed As assuming this to be the true construction of the [illegible] the inquiry becomes pertinent whether Northern States, a portion of whose inhabitants were actually in the Rebellion, be prevented, at the discretion of Congress, from having their electoral vote counted? It is well known that a portion of the inhabitants of New York and a portion of the inhabitants of Virginia were aiding and abetting the Rebellion, yet it is equally well known that Virginia as well as New York was at all times during the war recognized by the Federal Government as a State in the Union—so clearly that upon the termination of hostilities it was not even deemed necessary for her restoration that a Provisional Governor should be appointed, yet under this joint resolution, the people of Virginia, unless they comply with the terms it prescribes, are denied the right of voting for President and Vice President, while the people of New York, a portion of the inhabitants of which [illegible] also in rebellion, are permitted to have their vote counted without undergoing [illegible] New York is no more a State than Virginia, the one is in no more entitled to be represented in the Electoral College at the other It cannot be that the power to deprive Virginia of this right is to authorize the new authority with regard to New York, or any other of the States As a result of the Presidential election may be defeated and determined by Congress and the people be deprived of their rights under the Constitution to choose a President and Vice President of the United States If Congress were to provide by law, that the votes of none of the States should be received and counted, if cast for a candidate who differed in political sentiment with a majority of the two Houses such legislation would at once be condemned by the country as subversive of constitutional and revolutionary usurpation of power. It would, however, be exceedingly difficult to find in the Constitution any more authority for the passage of the joint resolution under consideration, than for an enactment invoking directly to the rejection of all the votes, not in accordance with the political preference of a majority of Congress No power exists in the Constitution authorizing the joint resolution or the proposed law, the only difference being that one would be more palpably unconstitutional and revolutionary than the other both would rest upon the [illegible] error that Congress has the power to prescribe terms and conditions to the right of the people of the States to cast their vote for President and Vice President For the reasons thus suggested, I am constrained to return the joint resolution to the Senate for such further action thereon as Congress may deem necessary

ANDREW JOHNSON

Washington, D C July 20 1868

A CHURCH in Fort Wayne, Ind having spent $1,100 for new carpets some [illegible] last night broke into the edifice at night and [illegible] the entire lot

THERE are said to be one [illegible] and thousand Chinese in the Pacific States and they are now coming over faster than ever before

Miscellaneous Items

At [illegible] the [illegible] new [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible]

A Man [illegible] hunting [illegible] rights [illegible]

[illegible] Wednesday [illegible] the [illegible]

Why is a [illegible] like [illegible] dealer [illegible] —Because [illegible]

A Chicago [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]